

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y      B U L L E T I N

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SECTION

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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

30 May - 4 June

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT:	TO	FROM
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
May 31	Kai-hatsu No. 521	Re: Payment into the national treasury of hire (for fiscal year 1947-48) for the vehicle sold by the U.S. Forces.	Director, Health Department Miyazaki Prefecture.	Chief, Accounts Section
June 1	Kai-hatsu No. 528	Re: Attendance on the field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Ibaraki & Tochigi Prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 1	Ei-hatsu No. 578	Re: Council on operation of the health centers.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
June 1	Ei-hatsu No. 579	Re: Forwarding written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Tochigi Prefecture.	Governor, Tochigi Prefecture	"
June 3	Ei-hatsu No. 581	Re: The first allotment of a uniform of environmental sanitation inspectors.	Prefectural governors concerned.	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No. 585	Re: Sub-standard condensed milk being stocked in store houses of the Dairy Product Distribution Corporation.	Governors, Tokyo Met- ropolis and Saitama Pref.	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No. 586	Re: Inquiry of questions on the Eugenic Protection Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 2	I-hatsu No. 491	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment (for July).	All prefec- tural governors	Director, Medical Af- fairs Bureau



DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 937	Re: Transmission of written applications for permission of manufacturing contraceptive agents.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 953	Re: Striking from the list of the specified distribution goods.	"	"
May 31	Yaku-hatsu No. 956	Re: Notice on the articles permitted to manufacture as contraceptive agents.	"	"
June 1	Yaku-hatsu No. 970	Re: Making an entry of date of delivery, etc., into the allotment certificate for purchase.	"	"
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 979	Re: Report on discovery of sub-standard drugs, etc.	"	"
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 1004	Re: Allotment of the quantities allotted for distribution and amendment of a part of the quantities authorized for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs, and infant and child remedies) for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
June 3	Yaku-shu No. 429	Re: Discovery of a forged imported drug, sulfadiazine tablets (100 tablets).	"	"
June 3	Yaku-shu No. 430	Re: Discovery of a forged drug (solution of hydrogen dioxide).	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 30	Sha-hatsu No. 895	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 30	Sha-hatsu No. 900	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Prefecture	"



DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
May 30	Sha-hatsu No. 901	Re: Guidance for execution and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and business affairs on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
May 31	Sha-hatsu No. 903	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture	"
May 31	Sha-hatsu No. 904	Re: Allocation of clothings, one of relief commodities from LARA, to the infants and the pre-school children of inmates of prisons.	Governors, Tochigi & six other prefectures.	"
May 31	Sha-hatsu No. 906	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
May 31	Sha-hatsu No. 907	Re: Allotment of alcohol for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Yamagata & 3 other prefs.	"
June 1	Sha-hatsu No. 908	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA for disaster relief.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
June 1	Sha-hatsu No. 909	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of clothings by way of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	"
June 1	Sha-hatsu No. 910	Re: Results of inspection on allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	"
June 2	Sha-hatsu No. 912	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (candles) from LARA.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	"
June 2	Sha-hatsu No. 914	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection of specified women for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Tokyo and seven other prefectures.	"



DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
June 2	Sha-hatsu No. 915	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institu- tions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
June 2	Sha-hatsu No. 918	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
June 2	Sha-hatsu No. 919	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Asso- ciation Law.	Governor, Toyama Prefecture.	"
June 3	Sha-hatsu No. 920	Re: Notice on the business con- ference of persons concerned with the sheltered work agencies for the handicapped.	Governors, Tokyo & eight other prefectures.	"
June 4	Sha-hatsu No. 921	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless per- sons receiving public assist- ance.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
June 4	Sha-hatsu No. 922	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless per- sons receiving public assist- ance.	Governors, Fukushima and four other prefectures.	"
May 30	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 147	Re: Handling of clothes of the U.S. Army among clothings as one of relief commodities from LARA.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 30	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 148	Re: Allocation of leather belt for the second quarter.	"	"
May 30	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 149	Re: Allotment of materials for construction of the social work agencies.	"	"
May 30	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 150	Re: Allocation of electro- motors and transformers.	"	"
May 30	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 151	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"



DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
June 2	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 152	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 30	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 20	Re: Allocation of skimmed powder milk for food services at the child care facilities.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 30	Ji-hatsu No. 489	Re: Allocation of soy for food services at the child care facilities.	"	"
May 31	Ji-hatsu No. 49	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	Governor, Mie Prefecture.	"
June 2	Ji-hatsu No. 495	Re: Approval on change of the location of the child welfare center.	Governor, Fukui Prefecture.	"
June 2	Ji-hatsu No. 496	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	"	"
June 2	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 22	Re: Disposition of public works on mothers' homes (day-nurseries) for fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	"
June 2	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 23	Re: National liability on expenses on equipments of day-nurseries (public works) for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
June 2	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 24	Re: The state of execution of the child welfare week in fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
June 1	Ho-hatsu No. 60	Re: Expansion and strengthening of health facilities under the national health insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau & Public Sanitation Bureau.



DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 30	En-go No. 597	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
June 1	En-but-su No. 602	Re: Notice on selling price of clothings.	Governors, Saitama and Kochi Prefs.	"
June 1	En-but-su No. 603	Re: Sale of unnecessary articles among the commodities kept by all the repatriation reception centers.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other prefectures.	"
June 4	En-go No. 609	Re: Permission on extension of the valid period of time for Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 4	En-shi No. 610	Re: Excess expenditure beyond the fixed amount of expenses on distribution necessary in extra-ordinary distribution of the emergency household effects for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 31	Ichi-fuku No. 2882	Re: The regulations on treatment of demobilized patients.	All directors of Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau

#### World Health Organization

Inclosed with this Bulletin, for Military Government Teams only, is a copy of the World Health Organization pamphlet, "WHO - What It Is...How It Works...What It Does". Sufficient copies have been received to permit distribution to each Prefectural Medical Association and Prefectural Health Department in addition to copies for the Japan Medical Library Association and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry is planning to reproduce the pamphlet in Japanese.



## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Training Course for Laboratory Technicians

A two-months course for laboratory technicians in health centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 11 July to 10 September. Practical training in the various procedures performed in health center laboratories will be given. The present course will be limited to 30 students. A second course will be held later in the year, for those unable to attend the first course. A list of the prefectures entitled to send students to the course beginning 11 July is included in the official announcement sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 8 June.

#### Review of Status of the Biologic Production and Control Program

Reference: Weekly Bulletin, Preventive Medicine Division, Nos. 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119 and 122.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended on 25 December 1948. The suspension of these products resulted from a series of serious reactions with some deaths occurring in children who had been injected with diphtheria toxoid. A program for the reassay of all Japanese produced biologic products which had been released for human use was initiated at the National Institute of Health. Representative samples of each lot of biologic products were sent for assay to the Institute which began assaying the various products in the order of greatest need for the respective product, i.e. smallpox vaccine, typhus vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, tuberculin and BCG vaccine, etc. The adoption of assay procedures for each biologic product made in Japan was finally completed about February 15, 1949. Since this date the priority system pointed out above has been followed when a shortage of laboratory animals and other supplies necessary for assay has prevented the simultaneous assay of all products.

The procedures adopted by the National Institute of Health for the reassay of formerly released biologic products were augmented, where necessary, to apply also for the assay of new or unreleased biologic products. An attempt has been made to assay both "old" and "new" products concurrently since March 1, 1949.

The task of the National Institute of Health has been an extremely difficult and enormous one. Most handicaps have now been overcome and the Institute is currently performing an excellent job. The animal shortage alone has been so acute that it was necessary to import 10,000 guinea pigs from the United States to supplement the indigenous supply.

Immediately after the suspension of the use of Japanese produced biologic products, the Disease Prevention Bureau, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau, and the National



Institute of Health formed a committee of twenty-five persons to inspect each laboratory producing biologic products. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether or not the laboratories were qualified to produce the products they were licensed to produce. The survey and the report of the committee was completed and on 12 April 1949, it was decided that of the 37 laboratories investigated, only 11 were qualified for the immediate reissuance of both manufacturing and product licenses. An additional four laboratories had adequate facilities, personnel and capital to qualify them for a manufacturing license; however, data on the quality of their products as determined from Ministry of Welfare assay records was insufficient to justify the immediate reissuance of product licenses to these laboratories. Criteria of qualification for product licenses were established and the above mentioned laboratories have been notified as to the steps it would be necessary for them to take before they would be eligible to receive product licenses. There are no other laboratories in Japan at the present time which are considered to be eligible for licenses for the production of biologic products for human use. Any laboratory which can meet the requirements which have been established as necessary for the production of sterile, safe, and effective biologic products may apply for and will be granted license for production. In general, these criteria may be stated as follows:

1. An adequate physical plant suitable for the production, processing, storage, and handling of biologic products.
2. An adequate number of sufficiently trained and qualified personnel necessary for the production of biologic products.
3. Physical and laboratory equipment suitable for use in the production of biologic products.
4. Financial reserve sufficient to enable the laboratory to operate.
5. The production of biologic products suitable for human use as determined by the actual assay of the product by the National Institute of Health and by the evaluation of the production procedure to be used by the laboratory for the production of a specific product.

(Note): Items 1-4 above determine whether a laboratory should be issued a manufacturing license. Item 5 determines whether or not a laboratory should be issued a product license. It is necessary for a manufacturing laboratory to obtain a product license for each biologic product it desires to produce.

Product licenses are issued under the authority of manufacturing licenses, however, a manufacturing license does not entitle a producer to produce biologic products unless the producer has been granted a product license for each product he wishes to produce. Licensed laboratories and the products they are licensed to produce are listed in tabular form:



	*Product to be Licensed									
	Vaccines					Toxoid	Antitoxin			
Biologic Laboratory	Smallpox	Typhoid	Typhus	Cholera	Pertussis	Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test	BCC Vaccine
Yashima, Kagaku, Tokyo						x				
Kitasato Institute, Tokyo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute, Niigata	x	x	x			x	x		x	
Handai Biseibutsu Institute, Osaka	x	x	x			x				
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo, Hikari, Kajyo		x	x	x		x	x			
Hokkaido Seiyaku, K.K., Sapporo	x					x	x			
Fugisawa Yakuhin Kogyojo, Osaka		x				x				
Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute Kumamoto	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Sankyo K.K., Tokyo		x		x	x	x	x			
Chiba Kessei Seizjo, Chiba		x		x		x	x	x		
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Kiyose									x	x

x - Production License to be granted.

\* - Every laboratory must maintain a record of at least 50% production of each product satisfactorily passing the National Institute of Health assay in order to retain license for each product.

All regulations pertaining to the production of biologic products have been or are now in the process of being revised. The fundamental regulation was officially promulgated as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8 on 21 February 1949. Pertinent general regulations which augment and explain Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8 are in the process of promulgation and include "Guiding Principle for the Manufacture of Biologic Products", "License Procedure", "Naming of Biologic Products" and "Labels, Circulars, of Biologic Products." In addition to these general regulations there



is a specific regulation governing the production of each biologic product. These regulations are referred to as "Minimum Requirements". A list of "Minimum Requirements" adopted, or in process of adoption at the present time, is listed below:

SPECIFIC OFFICIAL TITLE

Pertussis Vaccine  
Smallpox Vaccine  
Cholera Vaccine  
Typhus Vaccine  
Typhoid Vaccine  
BCG Vaccine (Dried)  
Diphtheria Antitoxin  
Tetanus Antitoxin  
Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test  
Diphtheria Toxoid  
Maintenance and Distribution of the  
Strain of Tubercle Baccillus to be  
used for the Production of BCG Vaccine

The ban on the use of Japanese produced biologic products has not been entirely lifted. Only those products which successfully pass the assay conducted by the National Institute of Health may be used. A list of products by producers, which have passed assay, is published each week in the Weekly Bulletin, by the Supply Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section.

All regulations pertaining to the biologic production and control program are being distributed in both the Japanese and English languages by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. This is an attempt to eliminate misinterpretation of the regulations which has resulted in the past at the local levels of use. Official English translations of all regulations will be published in the Weekly Bulletin as they are promulgated. One of these has already been published. (Weekly Bulletin No. 128).

There has been and there will continue to be for some time, a shortage of all biologic products for human use. Licensed producers are being continuously encouraged to expand their facilities and to produce all products for which they are licensed at maximum capacity. Production quota restrictions have been entirely lifted as one means of encouragement. Some quotas have been issued at the request of producers to be used as an aid toward obtaining loans from banks.

The biologic production and control program should be a cooperative program between the Japanese Government and licensed manufacturers. Assistance of an informative and technical nature may be obtained by the manufacturer from the National Institute of Health. This is a primary responsibility of the National Institute of Health but it can only assist in response to specific requests.



## Hexylresorcinol: Report on Effectiveness Desired

Health Officers may in the course of their work hear of studies or reports on the effectiveness as a vermifuge of the new gelatin coated hexylresorcinol product released under Ministry of Welfare revised specifications. This headquarters would welcome the forwarding of reports of the more extensive or authentic studies which may have been made by Japanese physicians or health agencies, particularly if comparisons through use of "controls" are made with other commonly used vermifuges. Although the passing of adult round worms following treatment indicates some specificity, a search for ova in the stools two or three weeks following treatment is a more reliable means of determining effectiveness. Absence of ova following treatment of individuals previously diagnosed as being infested should be the criteria of cure.

### SECTION III

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Private Employment Exchanges

The following has been extracted from the Economic and Scientific Section's Labor Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 8, dated 30 April 1949.

"Control of Private Employment Exchanges. The original Employment Security Law had provisions for public licensing and control of private employment exchanges. These provisions have been amended to make them conform more nearly to International Labor Office Conventions and Recommendations and to permit more latitude for the operation of non-profit private employment exchanges. Under the new law, a distinction is made between fee-charging profit-making agencies and fee-charging non-profit making agencies with the latter given somewhat less restrictive regulation. Another provision would permit these private employment agencies to limit their service to certain categories of workers, with the permission of the Labor Ministry. For example, a Nurses' Association under the new provisions would be able to set up a non-profit fee-charging agency and to limit its services to its own members, provided the Labor Ministry approved."

This clarifies the misunderstanding that has heretofore existed concerning the operation of non-profit employment exchanges by nursing associations.

##### Education

Four Japanese nurses departed Japan on 19 June for one year of study in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation is sponsoring three of the group, two for post graduate study in public health nursing and one for clinical nursing. The American Red Cross is sponsoring the remaining member who will study Red Cross nursing techniques at ARC Headquarters.

Four Japanese nurses who have been taking post graduate training in the United States are expected to return to Japan next month.



#### SECTION IV

##### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on animal diseases occurring during the period 11 - 17 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine plague	13
Akita	Swine cholera	2
Yamagata	" "	3
Chiba	" erysipelas	7
Ishikawa	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	1
Toyama	" "	2
Niigata	" "	3
Yamanashi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Fukushima	" "	5
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

#### SECTION V

##### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Mission of American Pharmaceutical Association

The Public Health and Welfare Section requested authorities in Washington to invite a delegation of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association to visit Japan, to advise on pharmaceutical education and on the organization and functions of the pharmaceutical association. Improvements have been accomplished in both of these important public health activities to implement the objectives of the Occupation. The standards of educational requirements in Japan have been advanced, aimed to place pharmacy on a high professional plane. The same objective was to be accomplished by dissolution of the wartime pharmacists associations, which have been replaced by newly organized pharmaceutical associations based on democratic concepts

The American Pharmaceutical association, following acceptance of the invitation selected a mission consisting of five leaders in the field of pharmacy in the United States, who are scheduled to depart from California on 25 June. The members are Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Dequesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.,



Dr. Troy Daniels, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of California at Berkely, California; Mr. Don Franke, Chief Pharmacist, University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Mr. F. Royce Franzoni, Vice-President National Association Board of Pharmacy, member District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy, and practicing pharmacist in Washington, D. C.

It is contemplated that the visiting delegation will consult with Japanese leaders in all phases of pharmaceutical affairs, professional and commercial, as well as with Japanese Government officials, national and local. Field inspection trips will be scheduled to examine installations of educational, therapeutic and commercial natures.

Pharmacy Week

The ensuing visit of the mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association will coincide with Pharmacy Week in Japan. The Japanese Pharmaceutical Association has set aside the week of 5 July through 11 July as Pharmacy Week. This is another "first" in the history of pharmaceutical affairs in Japan.

Theme chosen for this activity is "Infectious Diseases", considered appropriate to the summer season. A vigorous public campaign will be conducted in cooperation with other public health professional groups, with related commercial agencies, and with government officials, to acquaint the Japanese public with the dangers of infectious diseases and necessary protection against them, and the part the interested professional, commercial and governmental groups play in protecting the health of the Japanese people. The information will be disseminated through the media of posters, displays, press, radio, meetings, and other means of communication. It is expected programs will be conducted on national and local levels throughout the duration of Pharmacy Week.

Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 507.7 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 21 May - 3 June, while 6.0 kg failed assay tests, and 321.0 kg were under assay. The two-week production of hexylresorcinol capsules totaled 4,591,883, with 1,396,000 still under assay. The assayed figure includes 55,000 pills of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.

Total production for May:

	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Capsules</u>
1 - 7 May	229.7 kg	902,400 capsules
8 - 20 May	753.2	2,424,154
21 May - 3 June	507.7	4,591,883
Total	1,522.6 kg	7,918,437 capsules



Totals of 5,487.5 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals and 16,312,337 capsules were produced during the first five months of 1949. Monthly average crystal production for 1949 equals 3.6 times 1948 monthly averages, an indication that the hexylresorcinol production is expanding steadily so that increasing quantities of the drug will be available for distribution throughout all prefectures.

Reference is invited to Preventive Medicine Section of this Bulletin for further comments regarding hexylresorcinol.

#### Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 29 May - 11 June 13,534 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 39 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	50	10	2
Aomori	0	0	84	0	0
Yamagata	0	0	5	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	0	27
Iwate	0	70	112	120	0
Fukushima	0	0	25	200	0
Ibaraki	34	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	1008	24	44	0	0
Gumma	0	0	29	0	0
Saitama	382	58	32	362	4
Chiba	265	90	53	134	1
Tokyo	1138	233	119	382	1
Kanagawa	10	79	48	330	2
Niigata	200	300	28	0	0
Toyama	0	20	6	0	0
Fukui	48	0	42	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0	0
Nagano	0	32	84	5	1
Shizuoka	3	0	40	0	5
Aichi	100	0	42	0	0
Kyoto	0	200	0	200	8
Osaka	0	656	335	185	0
Shimane	0	71	14	0	0
Okayama	0	210	62	50	0
Hiroshima	240	30	40	0	0
Kagawa	300	0	0	100	0
Tokushima	0	130	0	0	2
Fukuoka	400	0	50	200	0
Ehime	0	0	5	200	0



<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Saga	200	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	10	18	0	0
Miyazaki	200	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	212	55	20	6	0
Kagoshima	400	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	83	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	700	0	0
Nara	0	0	0	700	0
Wakayama	0	0	30	0	0
Yamaguchi	200	0	35	200	0

### Biologics Assay (Passed)

In the previous issue of the Bulletin it was announced that in future reporting on the status of biological products the term "reassay" was to be discontinued. This concerns reporting on the supply status of these products only.

During the period 7 June - 13 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Cholera Vaccine</u>	Tokyo-to Eisei Institute	7	28,400
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Nihon Saikin	1	22,710
		2	22,710
		3	22,710
	Hayashi Seiyaku	30	9,849
	Kitasato Institute	115	13,254
			<u>Unit: doses</u>
<u>Small Pox</u>	Handai Biken	8	187,250
		9	215,625
	Aichi Prefecture Institute	51	151,000
	Kitasato Institute	44	307,200
			<u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	257	9,560
	Chiba Prefecture Institute	18	9,780
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken		15,400
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto)		



<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
<u>Typhoid &amp; Paratyphoid</u>	Kobe Eisei		<u>Unit: cc</u>	
		35	37,100	
	Hayashi Seiyaku Co.	49	37,650	
		35	38,350	
		Fujisawa Yakuhin	62	38,850
		Toshiba Institute	204	38,350
		212	39,150	
213	39,200			

## SECTION VI

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Information

The Code of Ethics adopted by the Japanese Motion Picture Association 14 June contains the following statements: "Methods of smuggling should not be depicted in detail" and "Illegal traffic and use of narcotics and medicines similar to this must not be depicted."

#### Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No. 255, 13 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectures cover the transfer and receipt of broken narcotics. All broken narcotics must be listed on the order form at the time of receipt from a local wholesaler and are not to be replaced from other packages. The sale price will be reduced according to the amount of breakage. Local wholesalers may receive replacement narcotics from central wholesalers, if the narcotics are broken in transit, if the exchange is approved by a narcotic agent, and if order forms are used and the proper notation made.

Additional instructions (Yaku Hatsu No. 1030, 16 June 1949) state that in the future seized narcotics, residual narcotics, excess narcotics or inferior narcotics will be delivered to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, rather than to Sankyo Company, Tokyo, as heretofore. This change follows completion of two satisfactory vaults which have been constructed in the new quarters now occupied by the Narcotic Section. An official of the Narcotic Section has been assigned to receive, inventory, segregate and periodically dispose of the narcotics, as an agent of the Drug Disposal Committee, for salvage into medicinal narcotics.



The Yaku Hatsu sets forth in detail the duties and responsibilities of agents in properly inventorying, sealing, marking for identification, and forwarding the narcotics by no later than the 10th day of each month following the month during which the narcotics become available for disposition. Forms which are to be accomplished in connection with the above actions are attached to the Yaku-Hatsu.

## SECTION VII

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Repatriate "Loving Spirit" Fund Campaign

Many Military Government Monthly Welfare Activities Reports indicate that a national "Love the Repatriates Fund Campaign", is underway in their prefectures. Questions have been raised as to whether or not this is a part of a National Fund Campaign.

The Ministry of Welfare has approved this campaign with the understanding that funds collected will be used to provide returning repatriates with comfort items, free telephone and telegraph service, etc. The Ministry recommended that the total amounts collected, including an itemized breakdown of expenditures, be published in the local press. The Ministry of Welfare has instructed the Prefectural Welfare Departments to support and encourage the local committees (made up of private social work agencies, religious bodies, and civic groups), but not to actively participate in the campaign. The above information is contained in En-Shi No. 639, dated 13 June 49, from: The Director of the Repatriation and Relief Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to Each Prefectural Governor, subject: Concerning Collection in Connection with Love Campaign for Repatriation Relief.

The Ministry of Welfare has been informed that the local Prefectural Planning Committees should seek the advice of the local Military Government Welfare Office in the event they have difficulties in drawing up their programs.

#### Vocational Loans

The People's Finance Corporation Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May 1949. Under this new law the People's Bank and the Pension Bank are liquidated and are replaced by the People's Finance Corporation. The Corporation is capitalized for ¥ 1,300,000,000 and is authorized to make individual business loans for amounts up to ¥ 50,000 for a three year period at 12% interest per annum. The People's Finance Corporation operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. An agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Welfare permitted the former People's Bank to act as a banking agent for the Ministry of Welfare in disbursing Welfare Vocational loans and receiving the interest and principal of outstanding Welfare Vocational loans. Under a new agreement between the Ministry of



Finance and the Ministry of Welfare the People's Finance Corporation will be authorized to act as the banking agent handling Welfare Vocational loans which were formerly processed through the People's Bank.

The Ministry of Welfare Vocational Loans have been increased from a maximum of ¥ 7,000 to ¥ 15,000 per individual loan, with interest rate increased from 6% per annum to 9% per annum. The loan term is five years. A shorter term loan of ¥ 10,000 per person at 12% per annum for a three year period has also been authorized.

The maximum number of persons, as a group or corporation permitted to request Welfare Vocational loans is 30 persons.

#### Public Assistance Reports - April 1949

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of April 1949. Figures for March 1949 and April 1948 are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>April 1949</u>	<u>March 1949</u>	<u>April 1948</u>
Persons-institutional	133,412	139,312	135,944
Persons non-institutional	<u>1,517,821</u>	<u>1,582,679</u>	<u>2,013,927</u>
TOTAL	1,651,233	1,721,991	2,149,871
In Cash*	¥ 660,088,535	¥ 801,720,789	¥ 366,200,622
In Kind	<u>53,247,114</u>	<u>52,276,377</u>	<u>59,685,650</u>
	¥ 713,335,649	¥ 853,997,166	¥ 425,886,272

\*Before deductions for repayment.

#### Public Assistance by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No. 1) is Table VI, Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures for the month of April 1949. It will be noted that April reports saw a decline over March in all columns save that of Relief Expenses in Kind which are ¥ 970,737 greater than for March. Total Relief Expenses in Cash are ¥141,488,191 less than for March. In April, 5,900 fewer persons were receiving institutional care than in March; 64,858 fewer persons were reported receiving non-institutional care. All prefectures reflected a reduction in case load in April over March except Ibaraki, Saitama, Nagano, Shiga, Okayama and Oita. These reductions in case loads may reflect seasonal employment which in the agricultural areas particularly would see thousands of person returning to the fields. Also to be



considered as a factor is the re-absorption of repatriates into the economy of the many areas of selected residence. In this regard attention is invited to the reduction in amount for "In Kind" aid, April 1948 and April 1949.

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan", since the arrival of their first shipment in July 1948 through 31 May 1949:

a. Food

Total Packages received		29,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,676	
Packages delivered	<u>16,904</u>	<u>19,580</u>
Total packages on hand		10,409

b. Woolen

Total packages received		8,016
Packages damaged, etc.	60	
Packages delivered	<u>7,565</u>	<u>7,625</u>
Total packages on hand		391

c. Blanket

Total packages received		1,644
Packages damaged, etc.	10	
Packages delivered	<u>1,519</u>	<u>1,529</u>
Total packages on hand		115

d. Knitting

Total packages received		3,024
Packages damaged, etc.	24	
Packages delivered	<u>2,197</u>	<u>2,221</u>
Total packages on hand		803

e. Cotton

Total packages received		4,980
Packages damaged, etc.	-	
Packages delivered	-	-
Total packages on hand		<u>4,980</u>



## Disaster Relief

Inclosed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin (Incl. No. 2) is Chu-Sai Hatsu No. 18, dated 17 June 1949, from the Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board to the Chairmen, Regional and Prefectural Working Committees of Disaster Relief Planning Boards, which sets forth instructions covering the establishment of special warning and evacuation procedures for those areas in danger of tidal waves.

Prefectural and local Disaster Relief Committees, within tidal wave danger areas, are being requested to complete their special warning and evacuation procedures within a period of 60 days. Military Government officials will, in most instances, be contacted by prefectural and local officials for guidance and assistance in formulating adequate and effective plans.

## SECTION VIII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Social Insurance Records

Conversations have been held recently with representatives of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, relative to a project to set up a card index for all beneficiaries under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program to serve as a basis of actuarial studies. In the course of these discussions, the following details on existing record-keeping practices were ascertained:

Prior to 1944, record-keeping and benefit payments for both Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance were handled from the national office in the Ministry. While the Seamen's Insurance administration has remained so centralized, the records for individuals insured under Welfare Pension Insurance were decentralized to the prefectures in late 1944 because of space restrictions resulting from the bombing of Tokyo. The decentralization was intended to be a temporary war measure but, because of continuing congestion in the national government offices, there is no definite plan to return the records to the Ministry of Welfare.

In those prefectures which have "Branch Offices" supplementing the prefectural Insurance Section, the Welfare Pension Insurance records were further distributed to the branch office servicing the area in which the individual was employed or the branch office which was paying benefits. Each branch office thereafter has maintained its own such records. The only exceptions to this is found in Tokyo-to where all such Welfare Pension Insurance records for the metropolis were maintained in a single branch office until recently when space limitations made it necessary for each branch office to maintain such records for all persons becoming insured for the first time. The older records continue to be located in the one branch office.



The Seamen's Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, continues to keep a complete card file on all insured seamen and determines and pays all long-term benefits for seamen. Only short-term benefits are paid by the prefectural or branch office and no separate cards are maintained for the individual seamen for that purpose, the determinations being made upon the pocket-ledger carried by the insured seaman and upon the ledger which lists seamen according to the shipowners who employ them.

Under Welfare Pension Insurance, each prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office maintains a card file on all persons who first became insured in the area served by such prefectural Insurance Section Office or Branch Office. This card file contains all relevant information on the insured person and is kept up-to-date within the limitations outlined below. It serves as the basis for the computation of the insured person's benefits. Each card carries a number preceded by a letter indicating the prefecture originally issuing the number.

When an employer reports a new employee to the Prefectural Insurance Section (or Branch Office, as appropriate), he is supposed to indicate whether or not such employee previously was assigned a number under the Welfare Pension Insurance program. If the insurance office is of the opinion that no number has been assigned to this employee, it assigns a number to him, sets up a record card for him, and notifies the Welfare Pension Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that the number was assigned. If, on the other hand, the insurance office believes that a number may have been issued previously to this employee but is unable to determine such number definitely, it requests the Ministry of Welfare to advise it of the proper number.

The Ministry of Welfare maintains a master index consisting of cards for each insured person, showing his account number, date of birth (but not birthplace) sex and the date he first became insured. Theoretically, this index should prevent the issuing of more than one number for any individual but the records are not up-to-date, allegedly because of lack of staff, and consequently several numbers may be assigned to the same person and a corresponding number of individual record cards will be maintained in the local insurance offices.

When a worker had been insured through a prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office other than the office to which his current employment is reported, the office originally issuing the account number retains the individual record card it had set up for him. No notification is sent to such office concerning his new employment until such employment is terminated or the individual applies for benefits. When the current employment is terminated, a summary report is made by the office serving his last employer to the office which originally issued the account number and the data is recorded on the individual record card there. If the worker applies for benefits, the office to which he applies obtains the necessary data from the office



which holds the individual record card, computes the amount to which he is entitled, and pays the allowance. The individual record card is not forwarded in such a case, nor is it forwarded when the insured persons obtains employment in different prefectures or different branch office areas. It is always retained in the office which originally issued the account number.

When an insured person changes to employment in an area served by an office other than the one through which he was first insured, such other office maintains a record of his current employment in a ledger in which he is listed with other employees of the same employer.

#### SECTION IX

#### MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

#### 3 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance - April 1949.
2. Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18 - Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 11 June 1949.



PREFECTURE	PERSONS		RELIEF EXPENSES	
	INSTITUTIONAL	NON-INSTITUTIONAL	IN KIND	CASH
HOKKAIDO	10,779	48,724	1,477,504	28,602,637
AOMORI	1,792	26,100	133,778	10,624,492
IWATE	1,303	34,071	118,981	15,787,890
MIYAGI	1,206	40,501	-	12,188,400
AKITA	770	37,793	5,793,746	19,233,702
YAMAGATA	904	24,535	16,757	9,438,980
FUKUSHIMA	813	48,110	49,914	17,526,310
IBARAKI	1,229	34,037	1,306,830	9,976,530
TOCHIGI	830	21,259	309,913	7,684,185
GUMMA	4,583	33,047	7,016	13,819,001
SAITAMA	1,441	39,965	874,665	16,777,175
CHIBA	2,439	31,819	24,310,355	11,522,361
TOKYO	18,954	97,569	-	60,441,275
KANAGAWA	5,603	37,213	324,100	20,512,665
NIIGATA	9,879	51,971	228,804	23,299,606
TOYAMA	1,040	24,697	-	9,467,985
ISHIKAWA	1,566	21,317	129,324	8,744,537
FUKUI	502	17,115	-	6,918,988
YAMANASHI	522	19,397	743,319	6,538,548
NAGANO	3,686	39,002	312,330	19,569,099
GIFU	1,149	27,814	396,623	10,790,601
SHIZUOKA	2,815	40,833	2,197,343	16,294,450
AICHI	7,427	52,647	1,510,785	21,270,120
MIYE	1,084	33,858	129,441	14,503,218
SHIGA	510	22,343	-	7,610,373
KYOTO	3,504	39,125	7,692,459	17,096,278
OSAKA	8,906	49,518	23,553	38,126,297
HYOGO	5,196	62,530	150,975	24,324,398
NARA	644	18,589	-	7,046,551
WAKAYAMA	324	24,667	138,450	9,385,096
TOTTORI	1,255	15,346	649,755	6,831,335
SHIMANE	773	22,668	-	8,968,132
OKAYAMA	3,444	38,575	377,537	15,873,607
HIROSHIMA	2,592	37,874	368,590	17,414,257
YAMAGUCHI	8,622	28,134	56,698	12,962,348
TOKUSHIMA	2,147	25,810	270,464	9,136,388
KAGAWA	1,238	21,096	1,209,921	6,905,514
EHIME	540	30,245	60,957	11,495,486
KOCHI	674	19,698	-	8,303,031
FUKUOKA	2,146	15,591	337,900	7,293,016

Inclosure No. 1



PREFECTURE	PERSONS		RELIEF EXPENSES	
	INSTITUTIONAL	NON-INSTITUTIONAL	IN KIND	CASH
SAGA	1,316	17,496	515,344	7,356,573
NAGASAKI	1,574	29,554	1,593	13,126,443
KUMAMOTO	1,593	33,343	549,096	13,321,460
OITA	2,102	19,766	-	7,625,011
MIYAZAKI	1,234	21,721	92,025	7,172,595
KAGOSHIMA	762	40,738	380,269	11,181,591
TOTAL	133,412	1,517,821	53,247,114	660,088,535



WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL DISASTER  
RELIEF PLANNING BOARD

Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18

17 June 1949

TO : Chairmen of the Working Committee of the Regional Planning Board and  
Chairmen of the Working Committee of the Prefectural Disaster Relief  
Planning Board.

FROM : Chairman of the Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning  
Board.

SUBJECT: Communication of a Warning Against Tidal Wave caused by an Earthquake and  
Formulation of a Plan for Sheltering.

While you are believed to consider various counter-measures against emergency disasters, the ministries concerned are taking preventive measures against the flood and fire, as materialized in the Flood Prevention Law and the fire prevention movements. With regard to the tidal wave caused by an earthquake, however, comprehensive counter-measures have not been contemplated yet. Therefore, the ministries concerned have decided to have a relief plan concerning the tidal wave disaster and are pushing forward preparations for it.

The records of the Central Meteorological Observatory reveal that the area stricken by tidal waves is limited to some extent, and if the people living in that area have an adequate knowledge of an earthquake and tidal wave, and are quite familiar with the tidal wave warnings, and take action in an exact judgement, following "Guide for Sheltering from Tidal Waves", the damage can be reduced to a considerable extent.

Taking these into account, you are hereby requested, at a prefectural level, to lay out a plan for tidal waves and make efforts to reduce the damage to the minimum, in an attempt to communicate the tidal wave warnings as quickly as possible to the people of the cities, towns and villages within the tidal wave defense area, and to make them familiar with a plan of sheltering. In that case, you should give consideration to the circumstances peculiar to the area under your jurisdiction.

It is requested that plans be completed and forwarded to the Working Committee within 60 days after receipt of this notice.

Notes:

I. Communication of tidal wave warning.

1. The Central Meteorological Observatory intends to establish "Regulations Pertaining to Tidal Wave Warnings", and is now in consultation with the ministries concerned. As soon as it has been decided, it will be notified to you.

Inclosure #2



2. With regard to the communication of the tidal wave warnings, the Ministry of Electricity and Communication intends to establish "Regulations on Emergency Telegraph and Telephone", by which a tidal wave warning is transmitted to the agencies concerned and the people in the defense area through the Radio Broadcasting Station and the newspaper offices.

3. Communication system of the tidal wave warning refer to attached table (Inclosure 1).

## II. Measures taken by the Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board.

1. The Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board should make the cities, towns and villages within the tidal wave defense area formulate a concrete plan concerning the following matters.

- (1) To make the people familiar with the tidal wave warning and a method of communication in advance.
- (2) To give special consideration to and devise methods for warning individual homes and make plans for the evacuation of institutions, such as schools, factories, hospitals, etc.
- (3) To select a place for sheltering against the attack of tidal waves, taking the population and the lay of the land into consideration.

In selecting the place, considerations must be given in order that emergency relief (sheltering, emergency feeding, and so forth) may be commenced immediately.

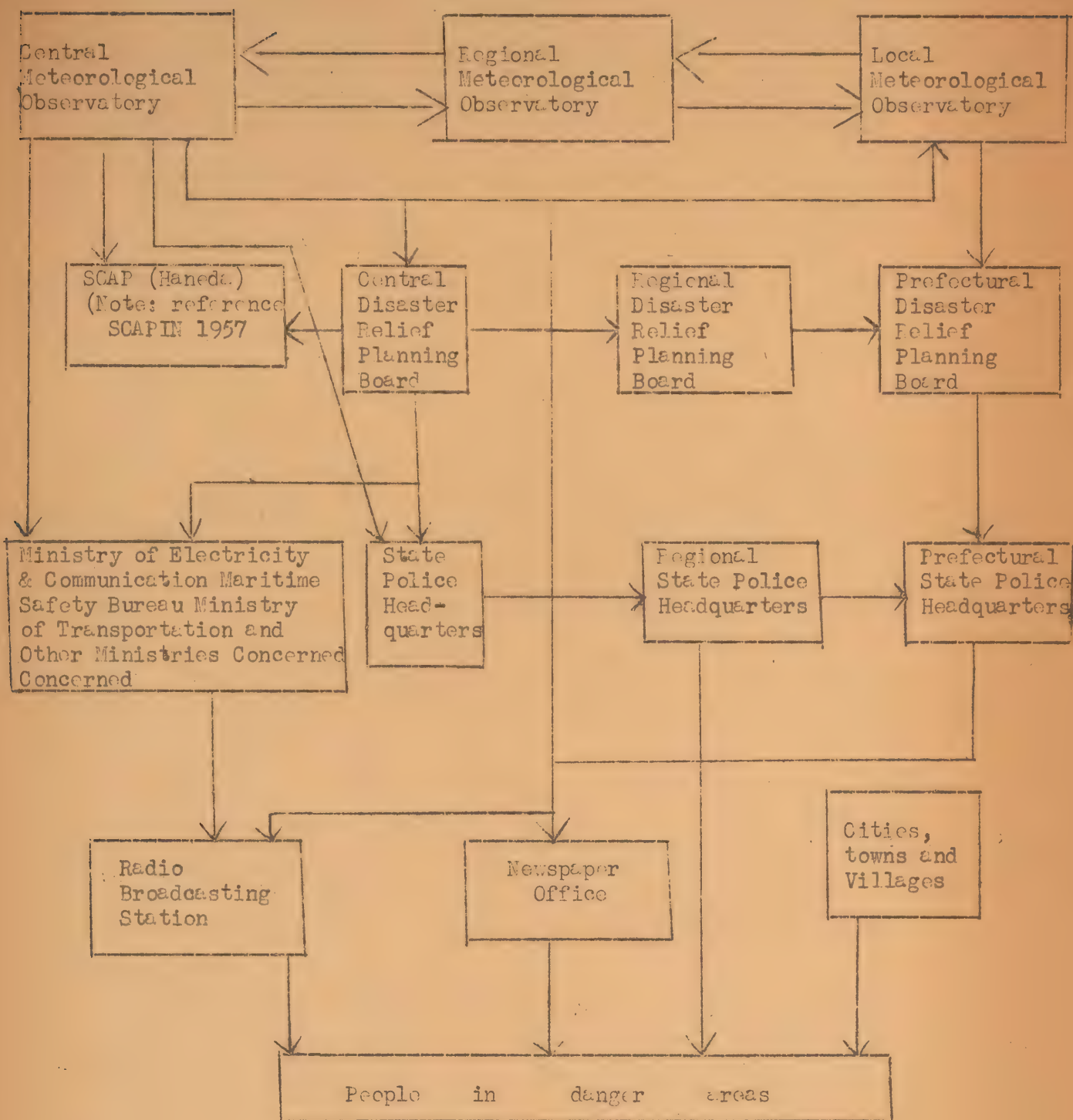
- (4) To fix the capacity of persons to be allotted to each shelter, to which a definite area is allocated respectively.
- (5) To select the roads leading to the above shelters, and to provide a method of using them.
- (6) To make the people familiar with the above method of taking shelter, and to prevent confusion in the time of sheltering.

2. On the basis of the plans worked out according to the foregoing paragraphs, a comprehensive prefectural plan should be drawn up.

3. Every effort should be made to propagate and popularize among the people a knowledge of an earthquake and tidal wave by means of a radio, newspaper, lecture meeting, exhibition and the like with the co-operation of the Local Meteorological Observatory police station, the experienced and learned.



# COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF TIDAL WAVE WARNING



Remarks: The communications indicated by the mark ( ) are made by the use of the emergency telephone of the Electric Communication Ministry.



Kenschichi Sasuda

Chairman of Working Committee of the  
Central Disaster Relief Planning Board and  
Director, Cabinet's Secretariat.

For the Chairmen:

/s/ Chujiro Kimura  
/t/ CHUJIRO KIMURA  
Working Committee of the Central Disaster  
Relief Planning Board and Director of  
Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

During the twenty-fourth week ended 11 June 1949 there were reported 25,203 cases of communicable disease compared with 27,422 cases in the preceding week. A few corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (232) remained approximately the same as in the previous week (235). The number of deaths (22) did not change. The current case figure was 7 percent higher than that (217) for the same week of last year but was nearly 60 percent below the corresponding total (564) for 1947. Twenty of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 19 had fewer, and 7 did not change. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from a low of zero in 5 instances to a high of 16. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.1 and 21.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 2.3.

The number of dysentery cases this week (277) increased 17 percent from the preceding week (237). Deaths, however, decreased from 70 to 61. Cases this week were 34 percent above those in the twenty-fourth week of last year (206) but were 27 percent below the total (379) for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 21 prefectures, increased in 20, and did not change in 3. Two additional prefectures (Yamaguchi and Saga) had no cases reported in either period. Tokyo-to reported 47 cases this week, Shizuoka and Gumma Prefectures had 28 and 27 cases respectively, and 35 other prefectures with from 1 to 18 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.1 and 5.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.0 and 1.3.

There were 18 percent more cases of typhoid fever this week (161) than there were last week (137). The number of deaths (16) changed only slightly from the previous number (15). Current cases were nearly 20 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (198) and more than 40 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (276). There were increases over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 21, and no change in 1. Oita Prefecture reported no cases in either period. Thirty-seven prefectures had from 1 to 10 cases each this week, Tokyo-to and Miyagi Prefecture reported 17 and 15 cases respectively, and the other 7 had no cases recorded. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.5 and 5.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases numbered 39 currently compared with 33 last week, an increase of 18 percent, and deaths (2) did not change. This week's cases were half of those (77) in the twenty-fourth week of last year and 43 percent of the corresponding total (90) for 1947. Cases increased over last week in 14 prefectures, decreased in 10, and did not change in 4. There were no cases reported in either period in the remaining 18 prefectures. Current cases were distributed among less than half (21) of the prefectures, each having from 1 to 7 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.5 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 8 cases of smallpox and one death this week compared with 9 cases and no deaths last week. In the twenty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered zero and 9 respectively. Five of the current cases were reported by Wakayama Prefecture with no previous cases this year, 2 cases were in Fukuoka Prefecture, and 1 case and the 1 death occurred in Osaka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.5 and 0.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

One typhus fever case and no deaths were reported this week, whereas there were 3 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. There were 29 cases in each of the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1947. The one current case occurred in Osaka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased 36 percent, from 172 last week to 110 in the present week. There were no current deaths, whereas last week there was one. The present case figure was 18 percent below that (134) for the same week of last year and 64 percent less than the total (308) for the corresponding 1947 period. Fifteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 9 had more cases, and 5 remained the same. The other 17 prefectures had no cases reported in either week. Cases in Shiga Prefecture (72) accounted for about two-thirds of the current total,



1. 1940年12月1日，国民党政府任命陈立夫为中央党部秘书长。

and 18 additional prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.2 and 3.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There have been no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported since January. No cases were recorded in the twenty-fourth weeks of either 1948 or 1947.

Scarlet fever cases this week (106) were 11 percent fewer than in the preceding week (119). No deaths were reported in either period. Current cases were approximately twice those (52) in the same week of last year and over 70 percent greater than the total (62) in the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 17 prefectures, increases in 8, and no change in 6. Fifteen prefectures had no cases reported in either week. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from a low of zero in 18 instances to a high of 15. Gumma (15), Yamagata (14), and Tokyo-to (13) together accounted for 40 percent of the total number of cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.9 and 6.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 28 cases of epidemic meningitis and 13 deaths this week compared with 24 cases and 8 deaths in the preceding week. The current number of cases was 20 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1948 (35) and nearly 60 percent below the figure (67) for the same period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 9 prefectures, increased in 7, and did not change in 6. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported no cases in either period. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures having from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 1.8 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

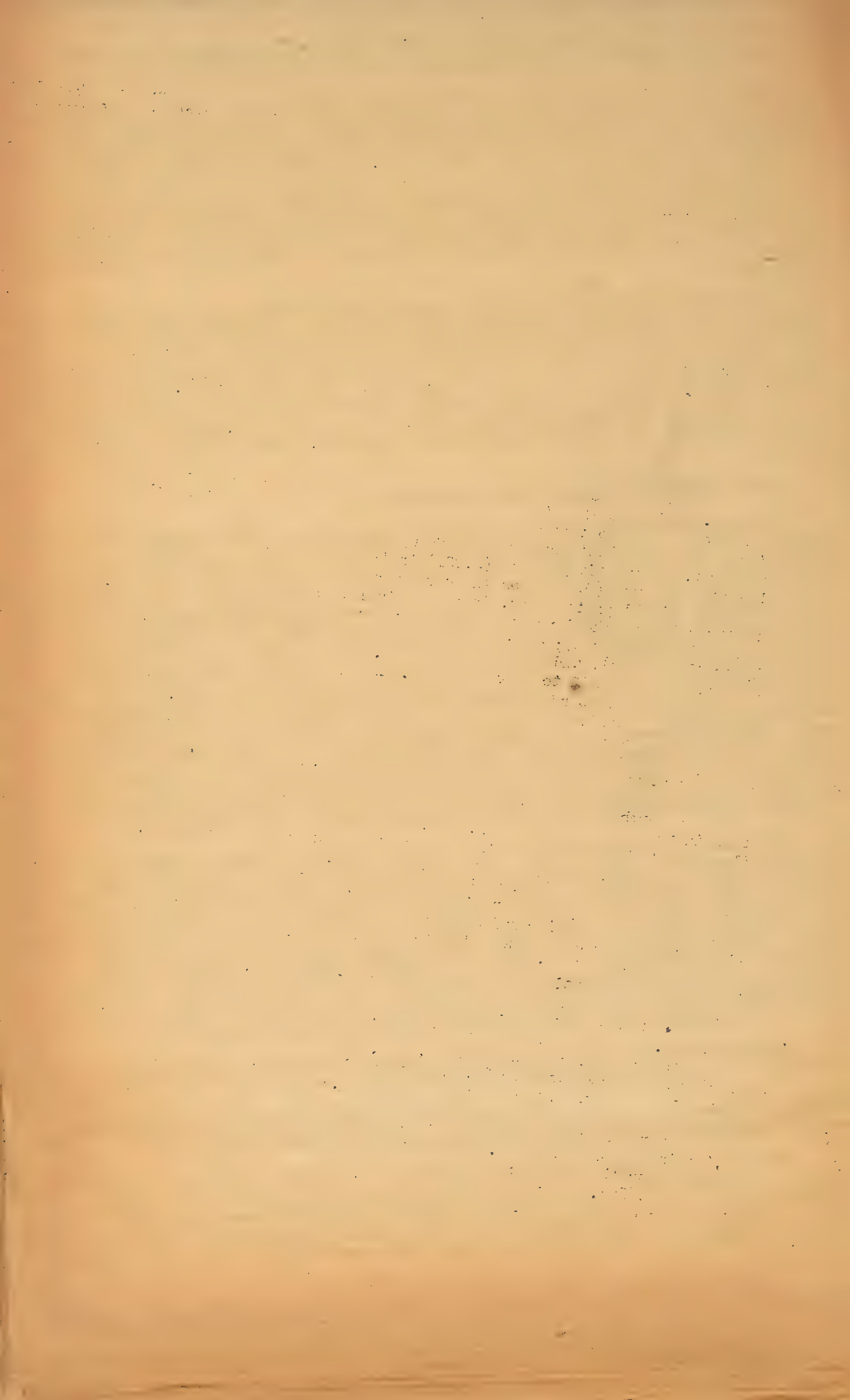
Measles cases decreased 18 percent, from 9,649 last week to 7,903 in the current period. This was the first substantial decrease to be recorded since the disease commenced its almost steady upward course during the autumn of last year and reached its peak in the last three weeks of May and the first week in June. Current cases were nearly four times those (2,021) in the same period of 1948 but were 20 percent below the figure (9,839) for the corresponding week of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 31 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 1. The six prefectures having the largest numeric decreases and the amounts of the decreases were: Yamanashi (229 cases); Hiroshima (224 cases); Fukuoka (210 cases); Shimane (134 cases); Hyogo (125 cases); and Shiga (111 cases). Eleven additional prefectures had numeric decreases of from 52 to 97 cases each. All numeric increases were comparatively small. Nearly 40 percent of all current cases occurred in the following 7 prefectures: Toyama (540 cases); Tokyo-to (497 cases); Aichi (476 cases); Fukuoka (436 cases); Shiga (414 cases); Hokkaido (400 cases); and Osaka (336 cases). Seven additional prefectures with from 200 to 255 cases each accounted for approximately 20 percent. The current and cumulative case rates were 515.2 and 307.6 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (3,069) was only slightly higher than in the preceding week (3,034). The current figure was well over twice that (1,312) for the twenty-fourth week of last year but was only about half of the total (5,815) for the corresponding period of 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 21 had fewer cases, and 2 remained the same. The largest numeric changes were increases of 72 and 63 cases respectively in Toyama Prefecture and Hokkaido had a decrease of 51 cases in Hiroshima Prefecture. Six prefectures with cases amounting to 40 percent of the total number were: Hokkaido (293); Tokyo-to (218); Aichi (201); Fukuoka (193); Ehime (179); and Toyama (154). The current and cumulative case rates were 200.1 and 108.8 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases this week (10,680) decreased slightly from last week (10,759). They were approximately 16 percent higher than in each of the corresponding weeks of 1948 (9,136) and 1947 (9,214). Cases decreased from last week in 24 prefectures and increased in 22. Prefectural figures ranged from 42 to 1,316. The current and cumulative case rates were 696.3 and 558.7 respectively.

There was a 13 percent decrease in pneumonia cases, from 2,983 last week to 2,585 in the present week. The current number was 54 percent greater than that (1,684) for the same period of 1948 and 45 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (4,689). There were decreases from last week in 30 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 1. Six prefectures with cases amounting to nearly 30 percent





of the total were: Hokkaido (179); Aichi (127); Niigata (114); Tokyo-to (109); Nagano (108); and Ehime (104). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 168.5 and 235.2 respectively.

Only 4 cases of influenza were reported this week, whereas last week there were 28. In the twenty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 55 and 199 cases respectively. Two of the cases were in Oita Prefecture (which reported 3 cases last week), and the other 2 cases occurred in Fukui and Aichi Prefectures (neither of which had any cases last week). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 4.5 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,223 and 95,262 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,691 and 84,534; and for chancroid, 382 and 12,029. All current totals were lower than last week, where there were 4,529 cases of syphilis, 4,293 cases of gonorrhea, and 477 cases of chancroid. All were also lower than in the same period of last year. At that time there were 4,379 syphilis cases, 4,350 gonorrhea cases, and 590 chancroid cases. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 275.3 and 258.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 240.6 and 229.6; and chancroid, 24.9 and 32.7.





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 11 June 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	3	538	72	6	-	69	7
AOMORI	2	-	136	9	-	-	20	-
IWATE	3	1	128	28	3	-	33	3
MIYAGI	10	-	266	18	6	1	46	7
AKITA	9	-	183	13	2	-	43	4
YAMAGATA	4	-	107	13	8	1	42	2
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	131	16	3	2	31	12
IBARA	3	-	123	9	17	6	71	46
TOCHIGI	2	-	126	9	7	2	35	17
GUMMA	3	-	106	12	27	7	107	23
SAITAMA	4	-	134	13	15	3	63	25
CHIBA	3	1	128	16	7	1	39	19
TOKYO	12	1	600	76	47	5	324	69
KANAGAWA	7	-	231	31	6	1	71	18
NIIGATA	9	1	340	35	6	1	55	12
TOYAMA	3	1	141	20	5	1	11	4
ISHIKAWA	4	1	135	15	-	-	11	4
FUKUI	-	-	74	8	1	-	13	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	38	6	1	1	9	4
NAGANO	7	-	176	17	2	1	27	6
GIFU	1	-	92	17	1	-	20	3
SHIZUOKA	10	1	161	21	28	6	87	24
AICHI	3	1	193	16	18	5	99	31
MIE	4	-	133	7	4	2	17	4
SHIGA	2	-	62	5	1	-	6	1
KYOTO	4	-	* 93	10	2	2	45	12
OSAKA	9	1	207	20	11	2	101	12
HYOGO	11	1	246	23	11	1	49	15
NARA	1	1	56	6	-	-	3	2
WAKAYAMA	1	-	54	-	-	-	12	3
TOTTORI	-	-	45	7	-	-	6	2
SHIMANE	4	1	141	10	2	1	26	3
OKAYAMA	-	-	91	16	1	-	15	5
HIROSHIMA	10	-	210	13	2	2	31	8
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	162	16	-	-	12	8
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	57	3	2	-	8	5
KAGAWA	4	-	79	10	-	-	7	4
EHIME	5	-	102	15	4	-	40	9
KOCHI	4	-	79	1	2	-	15	2
FUKUOKA	15	5	504	51	3	-	29	12
SAGA	11	-	254	16	-	-	13	6
NAGASAKI	4	-	234	19	2	-	22	5
KUMAMOTO	3	-	138	12	6	5	19	9
OITA	2	-	206	22	1	1	17	5
KIYAZAKI	10	1	261	21	6	1	47	15
NAAGOSHIMA	3	1	250	35	1	-	8	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	232	22	* 661	632	277	61	* 1746	492
<hr/>								
Rate								
Current	15.1	1.4	21.9	2.3	18.1	4.0	5.1	1.3
Previous	15.4	1.4			15.5	4.6		

See footnotes at end of table.





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Continued

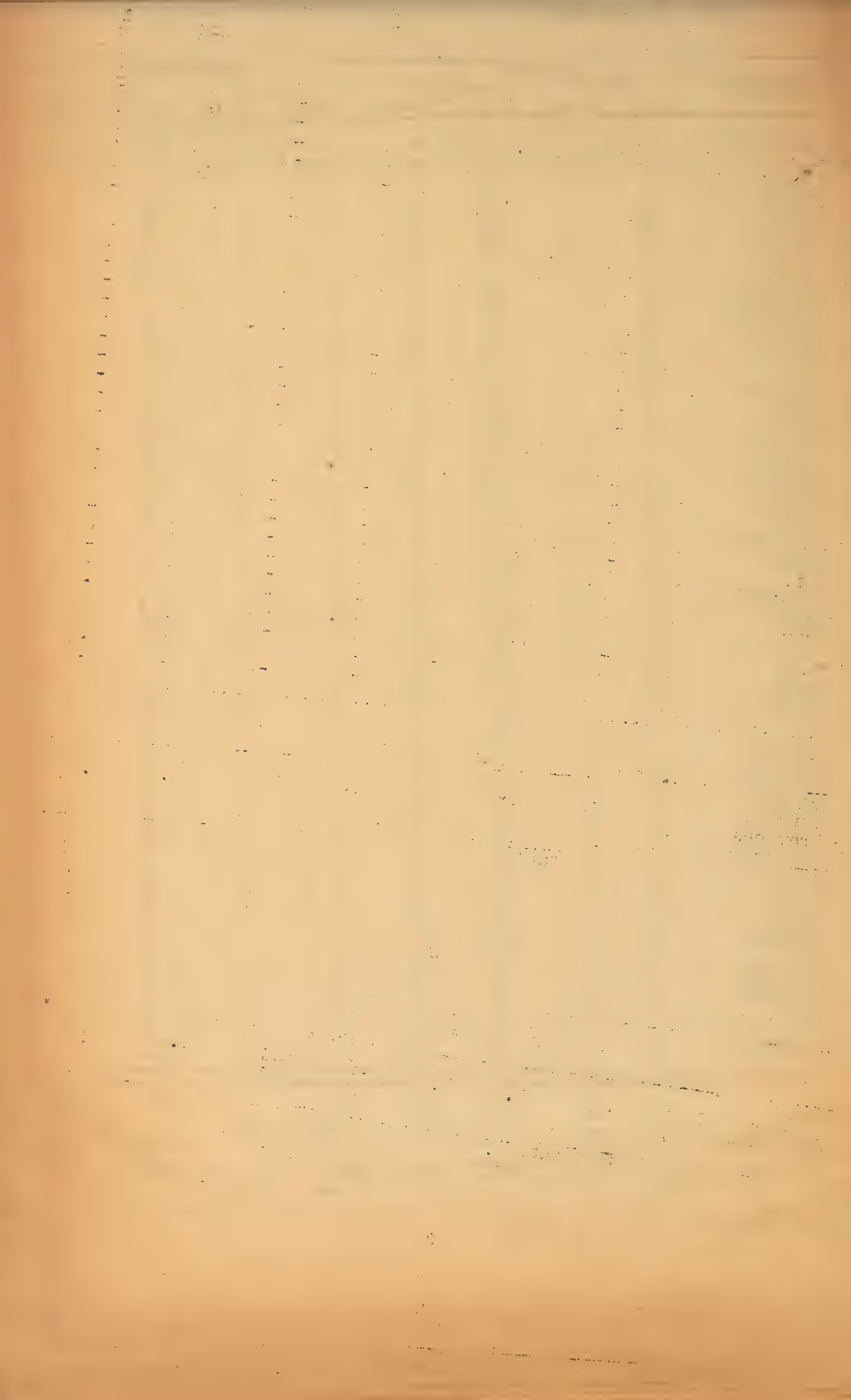
PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	58	8	2	-	15	1
AOMORI	2	-	18	3	-	-	10	-
IWATE	2	1	22	6	1	-	11	1
MIYAGI	15	1	94	12	2	-	43	4
AKITA	1	-	17	4	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	18	4	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	32	2	7	-	16	-
IBARAKI	3	-	21	4	-	-	11	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	26	5	2	-	4	-
GUMMA	1	-	19	4	1	-	7	1
SAITAMA	3	-	61	12	2	-	16	1
CHIBA	8	-	54	9	2	-	14	1
TOKYO	17	4	374	44	5	1	250	5
KANAGAWA	10	-	89	10	2	1	22	2
NIIGATA	3	1	63	4	2	-	19	1
TOYAMA	2	1	18	6	-	-	11	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	14	2	-	-	12	-
FUKUI	1	-	31	4	1	-	7	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	2	-	-	3	1
NAGANO	4	-	33	2	-	-	16	-
GIFU	3	-	*65	11	1	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1	68	10	1	-	*61	3
AICHI	10	1	114	12	1	-	29	-
MIE	10	-	93	11	1	-	27	1
SHIGA	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	5	-	61	4	1	-	8	-
OSAKA	5	-	78	13	2	-	13	-
HYOGO	8	-	*96	7	1	-	*6	-
NARA	5	-	28	7	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	4	-	25	1	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	24	5	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	3	2	23	8	-	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	101	7	-	-	18	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	20	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	3	-	15	1	1	-	5	1
EHIME	5	-	26	1	-	-	4	-
KOCHI	3	-	48	5	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	1	76	9	-	-	20	-
SAGA	4	-	28	3	1	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	16	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	1	2	6	2	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	14	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	8	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	9	4	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	161	16	2,130	273	39	2	*747	28
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RATE:								
Current	10.5	1.0	5.8	0.7	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.1
Previous	8.9	1.0			2.2	0.1		

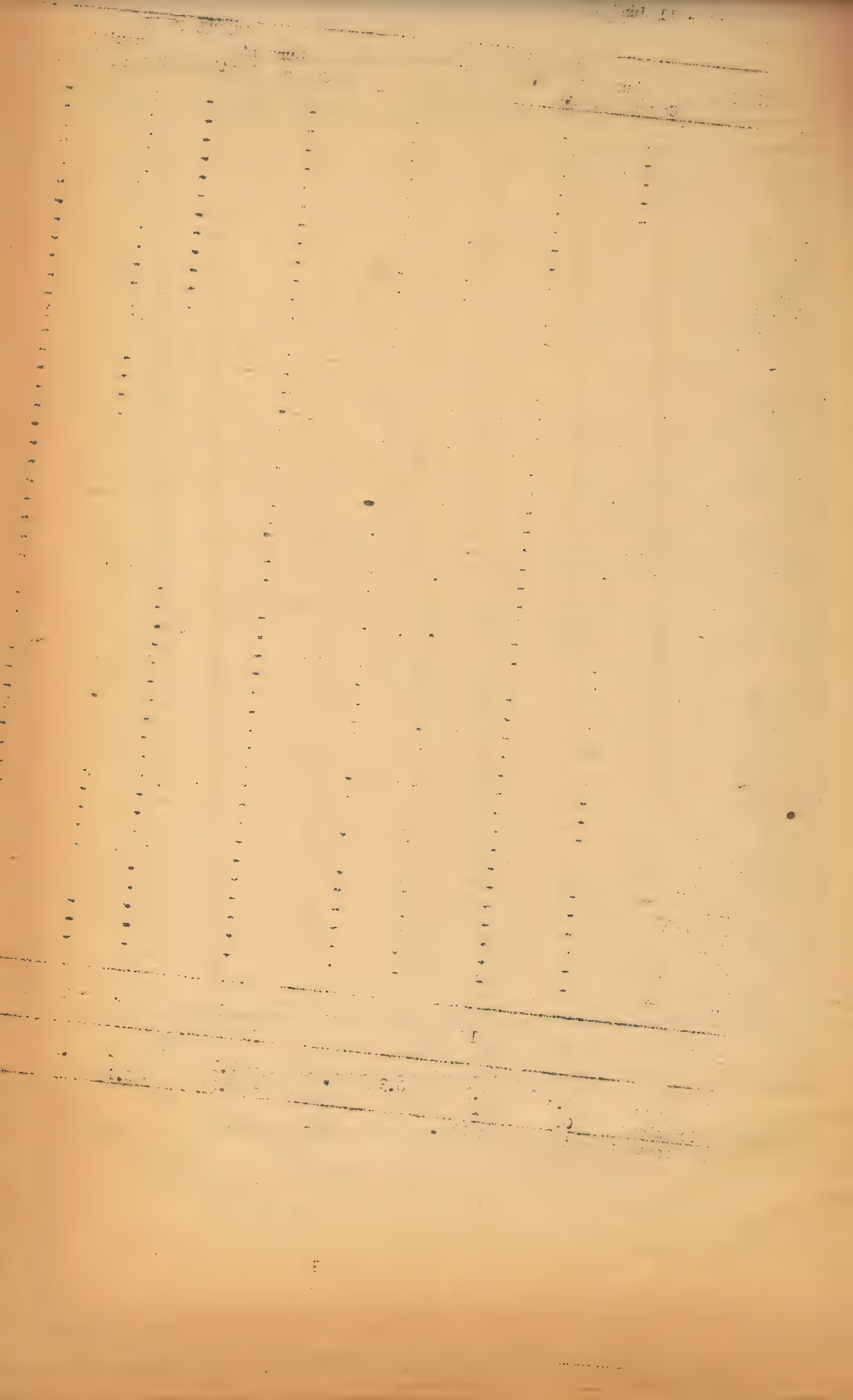
See footnotes at end of table.





PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	*12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	1	62	7	1	-	17	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OTTA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	8	1	122	11	1	-	*84	5
<hr/>								
FATE								
Current	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-
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See footnotes at end of table.								





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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	26	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	72	-	617	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	110	-	1207	22	-	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	7.2	-	3.3	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	11.2	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.





PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	249	7	6	1	96	15
AOMORI	-	-	11	-	2	-	20	2
IWATE	2	-	28	-	2	1	17	2
MIYAGI	2	-	25	1	-	-	40	9
AKITA	-	-	21	-	-	-	19	2
YAMAGATA	14	-	28	-	3	-	19	9
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	36	1	3	1	37	9
IBARA	-	-	21	-	-	-	23	7
TOCHIGI	2	-	25	1	-	-	7	2
GUMMA	15	-	36	-	1	1	11	4
SAITAMA	3	-	93	3	-	-	17	6
CHIBA	2	-	52	1	-	-	11	5
TOKYO	13	-	531	6	3	2	116	28
KANAGAWA	6	-	103	-	-	-	43	11
NIIGATA	-	-	26	-	1	1	10	3
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	3	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	27	5	1	-	5	-
NAAGANO	2	-	147	1	-	-	10	4
GIFU	1	-	36	2	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	31	-	-	-	15	6
AICHI	7	-	93	-	-	-	4	1
MIE	1	-	32	-	-	-	6	1
SHIGA	2	-	73	-	-	-	3	1
KYOTO	5	-	112	-	-	-	19	8
OSAKA	4	-	97	2	2	-	49	17
HYOGO	2	-	46	1	1	-	15	2
NARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	20	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	2	-	10	-	-	1	17	5
SHIMANE	9	-	36	-	1	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	91	1	1	1	4	2
HIROSHIMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	34	-	1	-	6	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	8	-	1	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	4	-	16	-	-	-	26	7
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
<hr/>								
TOTAL	106	-	2296	35	26	13	743	196
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RATE								
Current	6.9	-	6.2	0.1	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.5
Previous	7.8	-			1.6	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.





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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	400	7234	293	4011	912	16038
AOMORI	81	677	75	551	284	3335
IWATE	59	461	49	432	233	3933
MIYAGI	133	878	77	1023	230	4948
AKITA	106	670	21	573	157	2830
YAMAGATA	41	581	36	902	159	2760
FUKUSHIMA	100	1381	39	479	175	3417
IBARAKI	130	1977	39	475	155	2942
TOCHIGI	41	332	24	478	105	2176
GUMMA	175	1469	69	1158	106	*2546
SAITAMA	151	1669	54	1379	129	3910
CHIBA	99	1211	19	254	281	3162
TOKYO	497	9465	218	2879	1316	25044
KANAGAWA	202	2180	115	1077	289	5875
NIIGATA	255	3731	48	1103	235	5464
TOYAMA	540	3729	154	1299	232	4801
ISHIKAWA	181	2026	47	759	141	3085
FUKUI	84	987	23	242	76	1859
YAMANASHI	127	1025	13	169	55	997
NAGANO	182	1360	102	1556	356	5196
GIFU	185	1248	63	1041	167	3366
SHIZUOKA	229	1854	83	978	207	4424
AICHI	476	3505	201	1909	415	7061
MIE	189	3653	36	683	174	3416
SHIGA	414	4051	68	1010	98	1912
KYOTO	209	5763	57	899	411	7107
OSAKA	336	5353	125	1231	578	10839
HYOGO	237	3303	126	1579	371	7305
NARA	77	1099	20	124	76	1073
WAKAYAMA	53	1567	8	79	162	1907
TOTTORI	79	* 483	23	119	102	1648
SHIMANE	200	5092	20	439	163	3140
OKAYAMA	139	737	60	672	225	4688
HIROSHIMA	108	3872	70	1182	356	7059
YAMAGUCHI	57	2376	21	385	110	3636
TOKUSHIMA	75	222	26	98	114	1554
KAGAWA	35	162	97	561	199	1948
EHIME	97	1051	179	1650	162	3635
KOCHI	9	268	1	104	42	1344
FUKUOKA	436	12164	193	2583	343	8627
SAGA	201	2932	27	512	128	2122
NAGASAKI	46	2508	6	407	49	3335
KUMAMOTO	154	3163	12	290	119	2367
OITA	79	2061	15	194	93	2284
MIYAZAKI	169	988	9	197	80	2864
KAGOSHIMA	30	730	8	320	110	2657

TOTAL	7,903	*113,248	3,069	40,045	10,680	*205,686
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RATE:						
Current	515.2	307.6	200.1	108.8	696.3	558.7
Previous	629.1		197.8		701.4	

See footnotes at end of table





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PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	179	7166	-	64
AOMORI	90	*1543	-	14
IWATE	54	1758	-	-
MIYAGI	58	1909	-	13
AKITA	51	1241	-	-
YAMAGATA	45	1479	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	69	2338	-	5
IBARAKI	54	2845	-	2
TOCHIGI	35	1627	-	3
GUMMA	61	2425	-	71
SAITAMA	69	2384	-	56
CHIBA	39	1064	-	3
TOKYO	109	5906	-	83
KANAGAWA	61	2442	-	13
NIIGATA	114	3627	-	171
TOYAMA	98	2710	-	31
ISHIKAWA	29	1132	-	52
FUKUI	22	799	1	60
YAMANASHI	12	860	-	14
NAGANO	108	2945	-	82
GIFU	43	2083	-	31
SHIZUOKA	66	2333	-	27
AICHI	127	3047	1	39
MIE	38	1899	-	50
SHIGA	56	1380	-	33
KYOTO	38	1609	-	18
OSAKA	62	1831	-	204
HYOGO	79	2402	-	77
NARA	18	433	-	11
WAKAYAMA	23	841	-	6
TOTTORI	10	* 486	-	-
SHIMANE	51	1265	-	9
OKAYAMA	33	1780	-	14
HIROSHIMA	39	1905	-	38
YAMAGUCHI	7	1248	-	36
TOKUSHIMA	50	678	-	42
KAGAWA	63	775	-	9
EHIME	104	2767	-	45
KOCHI	14	670	-	1
FUKUOKA	88	3027	-	23
SAGA	42	1054	-	12
NAGASAKI	7	1112	-	47
KUMAMOTO	46	1361	-	26
OITA	13	655	2	19
MIYAZAKI	83	942	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	28	820	-	-

TOTAL	2,585	86,603	4	1,649
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RATE				
Current	168.5	235.2	0.3	4.5
Previous	194.5		1.3	

See footnotes at end of table.





NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 24 Weeks		
	11 June 1949	12 June 1948	14 June 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	232	217	564	8061	8666	16302
Dysentery	277	206	379	1886	1841	3035
Typhoid fever	161	198	276	2130	3043	5419
Paratyphoid fever	39	77	90	747	1032	1391
Smallpox	8	-	9	122	15	357
Typhus fever	1	29	29	84	372	807
Malaria	110	134	308	1207	1729	4560
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	106	52	62	2298	1348	1344
Epidemic meningitis	28	35	67	743	1115	2340
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	1	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	7903	2021	9839	113248	34319	NA
Whooping cough	3069	1312	5815	40045	19919	NA
Tuberculosis	10680	9136	9214	205686	165630	NA
Pneumonia	2585	1684	4689	86603	82993	NA
Influenza	4	55	199	1649	2225	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	22	16	35	832	831	1479
Dysentery	61	54	83	492	432	565
Typhoid fever	16	29	42	273	375	682
Paratyphoid fever	2	4	6	28	53	84
Smallpox	1	-	1	11	-	34
Typhus fever	-	1	-	5	26	67
Malaria	-	2	-	22	14	14
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	2	35	17	32
Epidemic meningitis	13	10	21	196	283	709
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table





CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 24 Weeks		
	11 June	12 June	14 June			
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	15.1	14.1	37.7	21.9	23.5	45.4
Dysentery	18.1	13.4	25.3	5.1	5.0	8.5
Typhoid	10.5	12.9	18.5	5.8	8.3	15.1
Paratyphoid fever	2.5	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.8	3.9
Smallpox	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	1.0	2.2
Malaria	7.2	8.7	20.6	3.3	4.7	12.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	6.9	3.4	4.1	6.2	3.7	3.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.8	2.3	4.5	2.0	3.0	6.5
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	515.2	131.8	657.7	307.6	93.2	NA
Whooping cough	200.1	85.5	388.7	108.7	54.1	NA
Tuberculosis	696.3	595.6	616.0	558.7	449.9	NA
Pneumonia	168.5	109.8	313.5	235.2	225.4	NA
Influenza	0.3	3.6	13.3	4.5	6.0	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.1
Dysentery	4.0	3.5	5.5	1.3	1.2	1.6
Typhoid fever	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.0	1.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	2.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.







WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 11 JUNE 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total Cases for year  
to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	17	354	209	3866	187	4144
AOMORI	3	88	66	903	67	1057
IWATE	3	39	24	405	40	842
MIYAGI	-	66	26	815	58	1183
AKITA	2	57	36	606	41	937
YAMAGATA	-	22	16	559	42	1056
FUKUSHIMA	4	148	20	1085	28	1640
IBARAKI	9	146	30	802	49	1150
TOCHIGI	2	100	41	1107	62	1536
SUMMA	7	124	29	945	47	1289
SAITAMA	-	75	23	716	44	1198
CHIBA	1	168	27	1073	41	1671
TOKYO	35	1045	262	7698	233	6852
KANAGAWA	34	931	332	7100	229	5030
NIIGATA	1	56	23	628	35	1435
TOYAMA	7	85	52	1056	57	1105
ISHIKAWA	3	99	59	1256	57	1092
FUKUI	3	81	14	526	20	677
YAMANASHI	-	78	38	480	39	583
YAGANO	2	71	49	1114	65	1200
YIFU	5	184	70	1666	23	879
SHIZUOKA	2	156	83	1794	76	2100
AICHI	3	1248	127	5205	170	4898
RIE	3	194	40	901	75	1473
SHIGA	8	179	39	629	63	869
KYOTO	40	732	106	2559	145	4055
OSAKA	50	1058	231	5231	338	7269
KYOGO	26	741	202	4551	247	6272
IARA	13	254	94	1123	71	1082
AKAYAMA	2	280	103	1708	126	1674
TOTTORI	5	108	48	* 712	50	801
SHIMANE	-	36	22	346	28	506
OKAYAMA	13	419	75	1801	110	2141
TIROSHIMA	14	556	172	3501	122	3309
AMAGUCHI	6	235	143	2701	113	1990
TOKUSHIMA	1	50	21	427	47	791
AGAWA	5	69	37	513	61	1270
HIIE	9	113	60	917	80	1222
TOCHI	3	59	41	730	39	792
TUKUOKA	18	895	249	6776	334	6753
AGA	4	65	38	1328	65	1396
AGASAKI	11	281	133	2348	146	2876
SUMAMOTO	1	60	55	1252	84	1823
OTA	2	80	36	1207	40	1378
HIYAZAKI	4	36	64	677	94	808
AGOSHIMA	1	108	26	1191	35	1158
<hr/>						
TOTAL	382	12,029	3,691	*84,534	4,223	95,262
<hr/>						
DATE:						
Current	24.9	32.7	240.6	229.6	275.3	258.8
Previous	31.1		279.8		295.3	

See footnotes at end of table







NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL  
DISEASE IN JAPAN FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS,  
1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 11 Jun	1948 12 Jun	1947 14 Jun	FIRST 24 WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	382	590	880	12029	21180	19401
GONORRHEA	3691	4350	4552	84534	118459	91693
SYPHILIS	4223	4379	3208	95262	110200	62962
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	24.9	38.5	58.8	32.7	57.5	54.0
GONORRHEA	240.6	285.6	304.3	229.6	321.8	255.4
SYPHILIS	275.3	285.5	214.5	258.8	299.3	175.4

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the cases or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



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